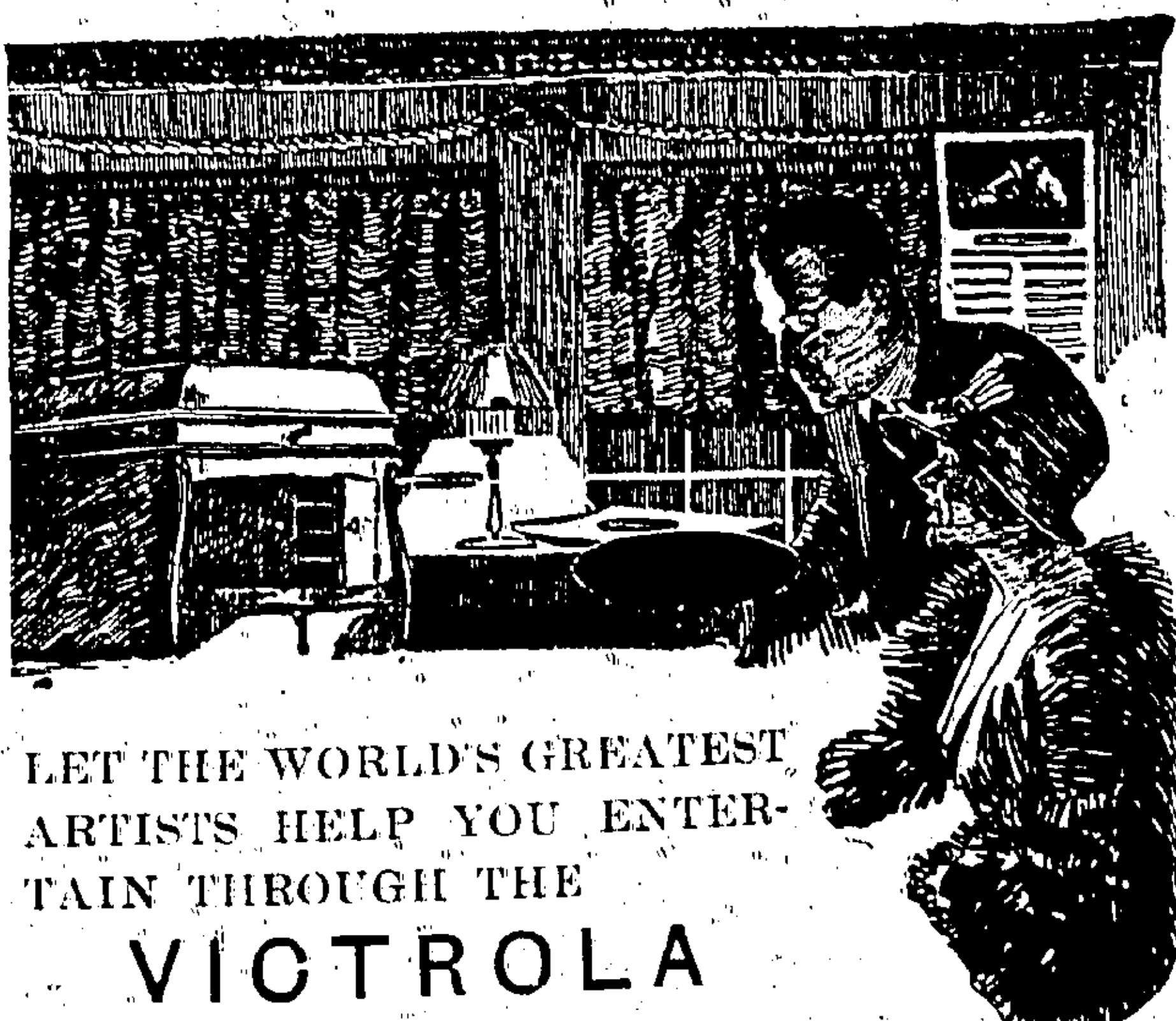








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Cotton, Flannel or Toweling, the prices  
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Men's Wear Specialists,

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you need not buy a new typewriter when the type get worn; new sets of type  
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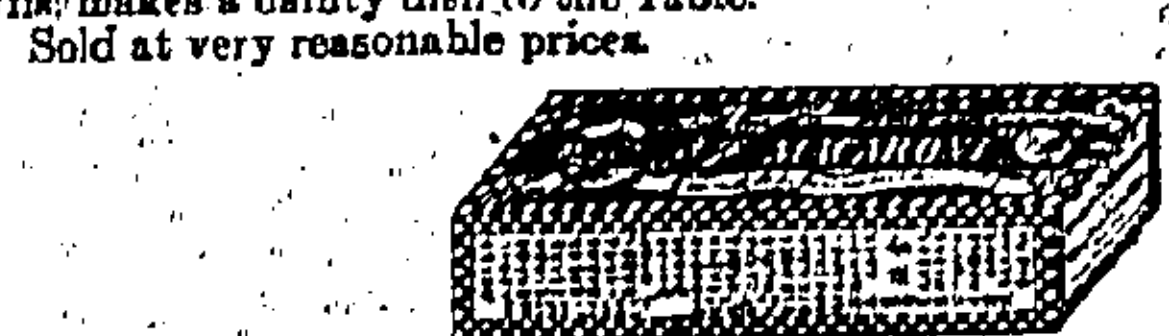
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1106]

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# ANCIENT CHINESE DOCUMENTS.

WONDERFUL COLLECTION AT  
BRITISH MUSEUM.

In a show case in the King's Library there are now on view a number of Chinese documents of remarkable antiquity. It will be remembered that in 1907 Sir Aurel Stein, in the course of an archaeological expedition through the desert of Eastern Turkistan, came upon a very large hoard of Buddhist and other manuscripts at the cave temples of the Thousand Buddhas, near Tunhuang, which is situated on the extreme north-western frontier of Kansu. It appears that this library had been walled up as a measure of preservation when the country was overrun by the armies of Hsi Hsia, or Tsin, in the years 1038-37, and its existence seems subsequently to have been forgotten. Only in the early years of the present century was the cell, accidentally discovered by a Taoist priest, when clearing away the masses of sand that had accumulated at the entrance. The manuscripts are in a wonderfully good state of preservation, thanks to the extreme dryness of the atmosphere in that remote region, on the fringe of the desert of Gobi; many of them, indeed, look almost as if they had come straight from the pen-brush of a modern scribe. Sir Aurel Stein was successful in acquiring a large portion of this ancient library, amounting to several thousand rolls, which two years later were safely deposited in the British Museum. Since then examination of the texts has shown that, while the majority are sutras and other works forming part of the Buddhist canon, there are also a very considerable number of classical fragments, scraps of general literature, and miscellaneous documents, of a very varied description. Many bear dates ranging from about 300 to 1000 A.D.

The selected specimens shown in the King's Library include several magnificent examples of calligraphy. Two of these have colophons with dates corresponding from 506 to 515 A.D. Another beautiful copy of the Manaparivartana sutra, chapter 29, though not dated, is probably about a century older still, judging from the archaic character of the script. In the colophon to the Avalokitesvara sutra, copied out as an act of merit by the Buddhist disciple Yin-shan, 740 A.D., the Chinese scholar will notice the peculiar form of certain characters. A decree ordaining that these characters should always be so written was issued by the eccentric Empress Wu, who usurped the throne from 684 to 704, and altered the name of the dynasty from Tang to Chou. These capricious changes, however, did not survive her fall from power. The different varieties of paper used are often useful in determining the approximate date of a manuscript; thus, one roll containing part of the Saddharmapundarika sutra is composed of a rich golden-yellow paper, perfect in texture and quality; it belongs, like most of the rolls in the Museum, to the seventh century, or early Tang period. Taoist literature is represented by a long fragment of the *Tao Te Ching*, or Sayings of Lao Tzu, apocryphal sayings of the same philosopher, and two other treatises, hitherto unknown, of the later Taoist school.

As to the contents, it is the fragments of secular literature that are perhaps most interesting. Under this head we have a piece of the Spring and Autumn Annals, the only work known to have been written by Confucius himself, and about half the Book of Filial Piety. There are some curious notes on fruits and other articles of diet, apparently forming part of an extensive work, which may be the forerunner of the well-known *Pen Tsao*, or Herbal, still extant; a fragment of a miscellany, which is interesting as a prototype of the later encyclopaedia, so popular among the Chinese; a series of agricultural maxims, which strongly recall the style of Hesiod's "Works and Days"; a calendar for the year 978, with neatly executed drawings of a Star-God and other lesser deities; a tattered fragment of a Chinese book of divination, once well thumbed, no doubt, by eager devotees; a priest's diploma, and a list of sacrificial offerings for the soul of a deceased lady. One of the exhibits which does show unmistakable signs of age, and had had to be strengthened with gauze, is a small roll containing part of an official census of the families living in the prefecture of Tunhuang. This is actually dated 416 A.D. It is startling to reflect that when this document was written Rome was still mistress of the Western world, and neither Angle nor Saxon had yet set foot on the shores of Britain.

Besides the manuscript rolls, two fine specimens of block-printing are shown, also from the cave-library. One of these is a complete copy of the popular Diamond Sutra, which, according to the colophon, was "respectfully made for universal distribution by Wang Chieh on behalf of his two parents on the 15th day of the 4th moon of the 9th year of *Hsien-tang*, a date which works out as May 11th, 868. As frontispiece to the text, there is quite an elaborate wood-engraving of Buddha, who is seen sitting in state amid numerous attendants and instructing his disciple Subhuti. The work of the block-cutter has been executed with technical skill of a high order. Before the discovery of this roll, the invention of block-printing had been usually credited to one Feng Tao, who was born in 861 and died in 954. It is now evident that the date of this invention must be pushed a good deal farther back—quite probably a couple of centuries or more.—*Times Literary Supplement*.

# BEGGARS' DAY IN COURT.

"I CARRY MY WARDROBE."

Monday has come to be regarded by the beggars in the Colony as their day in Court, when the Magistrate orders them a week's seclusion at Government's expense. Because of this practice, many a beggar who has been sent away from the Colony returns on Saturday morning and posters people under the eyes of the Police.

Yesterday, an old, emaciated-looking creature, in tattered rags, was placed in the dock on a charge of begging. Before many minutes had elapsed the man was heard snoring. The Court constable, perched inside the dock and found the beggar stretched full length on the boards, enjoying a siesta. The sleeper was rudely awakened and made to stand up, but, instead of facing the Magistrate, he faced the spectators and yawned. "Turn and face the Magistrate," said the constable. "All right," replied the man, "whether I see him or not, it is all the same."

Inspector Macdonald, known to the beggars as their best friend, told the Magistrate that the beggar had a bundle under his arm. He had been sent to Canton but had returned on Saturday. Mr. Lindell (to the beggar): Do you always carry your wardrobe about with you?

"Yes, always," replied the beggar. "You see I have no fixed abode. My bed is the road."

The bundle is clean why do you not wear this pair of trousers?" asked Mr. Lindell. "Oh," replied the beggar, smiling proudly, "I am wearing a pair of pongee silk trousers. They are clean. I jumped into the sea when they were dirty; now they are clean. I only changed two days ago. It is very expensive."

Mr. Lindell ordered his detention for fourteen days.

# DOFFING HIS HAT WAS A HABIT.

Another beggar was seen soliciting alms in Queen's Road. He doffed his hat to passers-by.

Defendant stated that "doffing his hat" was a habit with him. He respected people. He was waiting for his wife. Mr. Lindell: You only came out of gaol a few days ago, and were sent to Canton?

The beggar: Yes, but I am back again.

Mr. Lindell: Why did you come back?

The beggar: I have got a good job here. I have also got my wife and children.

Mr. Lindell: Your work is begging.

Defendant: I was never a beggar.

Mr. Lindell: \$10 or 14 days.

# HITTING EACH OTHER FOR FUN.

We are friends and hit each other for fun," said two Chinese when charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, with fighting in the public street. The two men were indulging in an exhibition of the fist, and, when a constable interfered, one of the men complained that his opponent owed him 70 cents. As he refused to pay, the fight was strife.

Mr. Smith bound both defendants over in bonds of \$50 each to keep the peace for six months.

# ST. RAPHAEL'S SOCIETY.

The eighth annual report of the Committee was presented to the members and subscribers at the annual general meeting of the St. Raphael's Society, held on Sunday morning in the School Room adjoining St. Francis' Church. For the year ending 31st December, 1918, the total receipts from all sources—annual subscriptions, donations from subscribers, entrance fees from new members, funeral fees and interest, including the balance brought forward from last year—amounted to \$3,578.81 and, after deducting all expenditure, there remains a balance of \$1,779 to be carried forward to new account. During the past year, the Society conducted 108 burials. At present there are on our register 6 life members and 70 ordinary members.

This year's work shows a substantial increase over that of previous years, having undertaken 108 funerals, of which 12 were free. The average number of funerals for the last seven years was 38 per year. The Society's labours have become extensively known and the public have freely availed themselves of its economical service. The Committee are very much hampered by not being able to replenish the stock of ornaments and accessories required for the coffins made locally. An indent sent in middle of March, 1919, has not yet been executed, and the Committee are still without advice of shipment from London.

After the great earthquake disaster, at the urgent request of the Sanitary Department, the Society loaned its whole stock of pine coffins (48) to replenish the remains of the victims of the fire. The stock of oak coffins was very low at the end of the year under report, and was entirely exhausted in 1918. The inability to get fresh coffins and supplies from England during the war accounts for the large balance of cash in hand.

The appeal at the Cemetery door on All Souls' Day exceeded the most sanguine expectations. In 1918 the sum of \$72.45 was collected, in 1917, \$37.44, and in 1918, \$123.21.

The stock of coffins and fittings and ornaments in hand on December 31st last is valued at \$374.50.

# "ONLY A SCHOOLBOY'S SCRAP."

TWO PORTUGUESE YOUTHS  
BOUND OVER.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, Jose Gomes, of 109, Queen's Road East, summoned Ricardo Pereira, of 171, Morrison Hill Road, and F. X. Sousa, of the Pacific Mail Co., for assaulting him on September 21st.

Miss Carmelita Gonzales summoned Pereira for using insulting language towards her in connection with the previous incident, but subsequently withdrew the summons.

Mr. C. F. Mason, M.C., prosecuted, and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Mason stated that Sousa held his client while Pereira assaulted him brutally. A European, who was passing, got out of his motor-car and separated the combatants. Miss Gonzales and another lady who were living in the same house as complainant, rated the boys, telling them it was a shame to see Portuguese boys fighting in the street. It was then that Pereira said: "Who are you to interfere?" and used the most disgusting language towards her.

Mr. Smith asked how the row started, and Mr. Mason replied that he did not know the motive, but imagined there was a girl at the bottom of the trouble. That, however, did not justify the defendants assaulting his client as they had done.

Jose Gomes, complainant, stated that on September 21st he was returning from mass when Pereira came up from behind and said: "What do you mean by calling me a bastard?" Witness did not know what he meant, and, before he could reply, Pereira assaulted him. Witness was unable to do anything, as Sousa held his hands behind his back. Witness and Pereira had been on friendly terms for a long while but Pereira had got angry about nine months ago, since which time they had been merely acquaintances. A European gentleman, who was passing in a car at the time separated them.

Miss Gonzales said she knew Gomes but was not on friendly terms with him. Sousa seized Gomes's hands while Pereira assaulted him. She interfered, picked up Gomes's hat, which had fallen on the ground, and told the boys they ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Mrs. Maria Santos gave corroborative evidence. Ricardo Pereira stated that he asked complainant what he meant by calling him a bastard. Gomes then adopted a pugilistic attitude, hit him on the chest and kicked him. Witness then punched him. Sousa had nothing to do with the matter. He tried to separate the fighters. No gentleman got down from a motor-car. Mr. Smith observed that both parties were lying.

Mr. d'Almada stated that it was "only a school-boy's scrap," and suggested that the parties be bound over.

Mr. Smith remarked that the evidence was conflicting. He did not know what the row was about. He bound the two defendants over in bonds of \$100 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

# A DARING OATH.

CHINESE IMPRISONED FOR ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese hawk was charged with assaulting a constable and wounding him in the hand with a knife.

Complainant stated that he noticed the hawk selling vegetables and arrested him. On the way to the Police-station the defendant attempted to escape and, in the struggle, cut him with a knife. Witness, though bleeding profusely, held on to the hawk and took him to the station.

The hawk stated that he was carrying a basket of vegetables along the public street, with no intention of selling, when the constable came up to him and asked him for some money. Witness refused, whereupon the constable assaulted him, threw him on the ground, and sat on top of him. The constable next placed his hand in the basket and held the blade of the knife so firmly that he cut his own hand. The constable took \$1.00 from his pockets, and bore him a grudge because defendant had refused to give him some gruel to drink some time ago. He would swear on joss-sticks and candles, in any temple and at any time, that he always spoke the truth. He was not a liar.

Mr. Smith said it was a serious matter for a man to resist arrest. He sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

# NOT A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A DAGGER.

A well-dressed Chinese, just returned from Honolulu, was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of a dagger.

The man stated that he had returned from Honolulu and was on his way to the country. He did not know it was against the regulations of the Colony to be in possession of a dagger.

Inspector Davitt stated that, as far as he knew, the man was not a dangerous character.

Mr. Smith did not inflict a fine, but confiscated the dagger.

# INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons, with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,

Captain Superintendent, Police,

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. (40)

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

HONGKONG.

to the

OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road, or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Garage, must be LIME-WASHED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be Lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roof in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing walls Lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to lime-wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the north end through the Yamnati service Reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS,

Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1919. 1318

# WISEMAN, LTD.

on

DINNER DANCE

Saturday, Oct. 11th, 1919.

DINNER... \$1.00

DANCE... \$1.00

Anyone entering the Dancing Room whether they wish to dance or not, MUST purchase a dance ticket.

Tables for DINNER may be booked. Our dancing room may be hired for private Dances, Masonic Banquets, Evening parties or any other Social Function. Apply to the Manager for terms.

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# DAIRY FARM NEWS

FRESH MILK

The value of pure Fresh Milk as a perfect diet cannot be over-estimated.

Without Fresh Milk children cannot thrive.

The purity and quality of our milk is guaranteed.

Beware of adulterated and impure milk.

89



# WHY GOD ALLOWED WAR.

## INTERESTING SERMON BY THE REV. A. G. FRASER.

There was a large congregation, including H.E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Chaudhry, C.M.G., and Major-General Ventris, C.B., at St. John's Cathedral, on Sunday morning, when the Rev. A. G. Fraser, of Kandy, preached an interesting sermon on "Why God allowed war."

The Rev. A. G. Fraser took as his text: "God so loved the world, that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (St. John, Ch. 3, v. 16) and "No man hath seen God at any time; the only-begotten Son, which is the image of the Father, He hath declared Him." (St. John, Ch. 1, v. 18).

The preacher said that God loved man, but man did not know Him. There were a few people who had seen a little of God and they were called "seers." Abraham sought a city where he could build an altar to God. Moses endured (never blinched at) seeing Him who was invisible. David realised that through God's goodness he became great. Isaiah saw through the sorrow of his people the presence of the immortal God with us.

But, though all these seers saw only a very little part of the whole, the Almighty God was not ashamed to be called their God. But the all-powerful God could not explain Himself to men as a whole. Every clear and tender word was exhausted, father, mother, brother, husband, friend, and yet men thought of Him as of a glorified Regimental Sergeant Major, administering a lot of rules, negatives, curtailing liberty and life.

Even yet many preachers declare God to be a God of negatives, and preach, in His name, total abstinence from wine, where Christ turned water into wine at Cana of Galilee, or from strong language, but Christ told the Pharisees they were children of Hell, or from smoking, whilst Christ made clear that not those things which entered a man defiled him, but those which proceeded from him. God is not a God of negatives, and preaches in His name, total abstinence from wine, where Christ turned water into wine at Cana of Galilee, or from strong language, but Christ told the Pharisees they were children of Hell, or from smoking, whilst Christ made clear that not those things which entered a man defiled him, but those which proceeded from him.

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(Continued as foot of next column.)

# SPORT.

## LAWN BOWLS.

### SHANGHAI DEFEAT KOWLOON C.C.

A closely contested game of lawn bowls was played yesterday, on the Kowloon C.C. links between a team representing the Club and four of the six Shanghai players who are on a visit to the Colony. The match was watched with the closest interest by a large gathering of local followers of "bowling," and when the visitors won they were loudly cheered for their accurate play.

In the first head Kowloon scored two shots, and in the second head Shanghai doubled the score of the local four. In the third head, Kowloon went one better and established a lead which they held right up to the fifteenth head. In the fourth, fifth and sixth heads, the visitors scored a point each, when once again the Kowloon team obtained six shots in one head—the seventh—and the Kowloon total was exactly double that of the visitors. Gradually, however, the Shanghai four proceeded to reduce the lead, and the fifteenth head saw the scores as follows:—Kowloon C.C., 19; Shanghai, 13.

Luck combined with accuracy gave the visitors six points in the sixteenth head, at a stage when it seemed as if Kowloon was going to win. This increased the Shanghai score to 21. In the next head (the seventeenth) Kowloon obtained three shots, and thus took the lead once again. In the next head Shanghai equalised, only to see their opponents force to the front once again in the nineteenth head by scoring one point. In the twentieth head, the scores were level, so that there was much excitement when the last head was commenced. Shanghai scored three shots and won the match by 26 points to 23.

**KOWLOON C.C.** SHANGHAI.  
R. Lapsley, Arch. Taylor  
J. Hyde, R. L. Marshall  
G. Gerrard, J. C. McDougall  
J. Gibson, A. A. Malcolm.

| Head. | Shots. | Total. | Shots. | Total. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1     | 2      | 2      | 0      | 0      |
| 2     | 0      | 0      | 4      | 4      |
| 3     | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 4     | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| 5     | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| 6     | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| 7     | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| 8     | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| 9     | 1      | 1      | 0      | 0      |
| 10    | 0      | 0      | 2      | 2      |
| 11    | 1      | 1      | 0      | 0      |
| 12    | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| 13    | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| 14    | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| 15    | 3      | 3      | 0      | 0      |
| 16    | 0      | 0      | 6      | 6      |
| 17    | 3      | 3      | 0      | 0      |
| 18    | 0      | 0      | 2      | 2      |
| 19    | 1      | 1      | 0      | 0      |
| 20    | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| 21    | 0      | 0      | 3      | 3      |

with a voice like the sound of many waters, as the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, not as the pale Galilean, turning the world grey with His breath. They remembered how He cleared the Temple, how He faced and denounced the Pharisees, and how He went to Calvary with open eyes alone. There is no weakness in Christ.

But Christ wins by love and service, by sacrifice, not by the sword. So God wins. Imagine two men in the dock, convicted and being sentenced for a serious crime, one the son of a woman herself a criminal, the other the son of a woman noble and pure. On the completion of their sentence they are met by their mothers. The first mother was only sorry his son was found out, and she meets him with a look of shame, greater than any punishment her son could know, and she meets him bowed, white-necked, stricken. Which has a chance of redemption through his mother? So God wins. "Thy gentleness hath made me great."

On Calvary the two types of force, brute force and love met.

O Love of God, O win of man,  
In that dread act your strength is tried,  
And victory remains with Love,  
Jesus our Lord is crucified.

In the war where was God? Think of the mother. She suffered for her son as he in France could never suffer himself. She suffered, too, for her other relations, nephews, in less degree. She suffered for the Allies as she looked at the long casualty list day by day, and she suffered not at all as she saw the losses of the Central Powers. But God? He loved every one in that long line, and in both sides of it as no mother loved her son. And had any of us with our limited sympathies been able to see in one moment all the agony of that line, our reasons must have broken under the strain. But God in all His love saw it all without veil and without blind. The war, as all sin, is the agony of God, His age-long Calvary.

In the history of Israel there was a darkened room, into which no man might enter, on which no man looked save only the High Priest, and he only once a year, and then with veiled face. That room represented the hidden life of God which no man could see or know. But one day men were able freely to see in. The veil was rent from the top to the bottom. It was the day of Calvary, for on Calvary the life of God was unveiled, was revealed. There He is in great, mighty, patient, vital love, hearing all things, enduring all things, suffering all things. But His power and might and the fulness of His effort is behind any one who works for the life and good of man. He is ready to spring in to their assistance. So a war like this, in spite of all the malignity of evil, works for good. For God is there, and love is stronger than death and destruction, and Christ greater than Caliphate.

# QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

## ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS.

The annual aquatic sports of Queen's College were held yesterday, at the Victoria Recreation Club and proved a success. A large number of spectators were present, the majority of them being school boys. The programme for the afternoon comprised fourteen events, and attracted a fair number of entries. The swimming on the whole was excellent, competition being keen. As usual, Douglas Laing, a young swimmer of great promise, who figured prominently in the recent V.R.C. aquatic sports, was *facile princeps*. He secured the much coveted championship cup and several other prizes. Ko King Fan, another excellent swimmer, also won a good share of the trophies. Leung Tit Sang, a diminutive youth, has the makings of a creditable swimmer and will, for the time being, with a little more training. The event of the afternoon was the Team Race for the Coronation Shield. For this eight schools competed—Queen's, Ellis Kadourie, Wanchai, Diocesan, St. Joseph's, Kowloon, St. Paul's and Yau-mant. St. Joseph's team, who had won the shield twice in succession, were expected to carry off the honours once again, but their supporters were disappointed. Queen's College, thanks to the excellent performance of Ko King Fan and Douglas Laing, won the event amidst great enthusiasm in the very good time of 24 mins. 10 seconds. There were five men in each team and they had to swim two lengths each. Ellis Kadourie School came second.

At the conclusion of the programme, Mr. B. Tanner, the principal, invited Mrs. E. Ralphs to distribute the awards. He said they all appreciated the services Mrs. Ralphs had rendered to the school since she came, and while they regretted to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs would be leaving them shortly for a well-earned holiday, all hoped they would enjoy their vacation. Mr. Tanner also thanked the V.R.C. for the use of the swimming pool, the donors of prizes, and the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, and the staff for making the sports the success they were.

Mrs. Ralphs then distributed the prizes, and was presented with a bouquet of flowers.

The following were the results:—  
Fifty Yards' Handicap (Junior).—1, Wan Kwan Ting; 2, Chan Pak Chuen (Graceville); 3, Leung Tit Sang; 4, B. Laing; 5, Ko King Fan; 6, A. Rumpah.

Consolation Shield Team Race.—1, Queen's College; 2, Ellis Kadourie School.  
Fifty Yards' Breast Stroke Handicap.—1, Tso Tai Yui; 2, Wan Kwan Ting; 3, Cheung Shun.

High Dive.—1, D. Laing; 2, Ko King Fan; 3, A. Rumpah.  
Twenty Yards' Handicap (Open).—1, Leung Tit Sang; 2, A. A. Rumpah; 3, Cheung Shun.

Long Pencil.—1, D. Laing, 53 feet 9 in.; 2, Tso Tai Yui.

Diving for Plates.—1, Ko King Fan; 2, Cheung Lim Chak.

100 Yards' Race.—1, D. Laing; 2, Ko King Fan; 3, A. Rumpah.

Class Team Race (Junior).—1, Class 4A; 2, Class 4B; 3, Class 4C.

Class Team Race (Senior).—1, Matriculation class.

Consolation Race.—1, Chan Chi Fat; 2, Mohammed; 3, Chan Yui Ngai.

The officials were:—President, Mr. B. Tanner; Judges, Messrs. W. L. Handy, side, G. F. Nightingale and J. C. Fletcher; Starters, Messrs. J. B. Hasted and W. V. Doherty; Time-keepers, Messrs. A. H. Crook and W. Kay; Clerk in charge of results, Mr. Wei Tat; Secretary, Mr. J. C. Fletcher.

# SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

## THE HANDICAPS.

The handicaps for the fourth Gymkhana meeting on Saturday are as follows:—

Five Furlongs (1st Race).—Burning Daylight, 158 lbs.; Snuff Box, 158 lbs.; Gentle Cat, 152 lbs.; Tytam Chief, 152 lbs.; Maybe, 150 lbs.; Rheostat, 149 lbs.; Lovejoy (late American Chief), 149 lbs.

A Class, Once Round (3rd Race).—Lord Lorne, 163 lbs.; Paper Money, 160 lbs.; Rochester, 158 lbs.; Malcolm, 158 lbs.; Alexander, 154 lbs.; Smokebox, 150 lbs.; Dusky, 149 lbs.; Snuffbox, 148 lbs.; Bend Or, 147 lbs.

Three-Quarter Mile (4th Race).—Smokebox, 163 lbs.; Snuffbox, 158 lbs.; Morning Star, 150 lbs.; Rheostat, 149 lbs.; Daleman, 148 lbs.; Leander (late Avon Dahlia), 148 lbs.; White Fang, 146 lbs.; Jeyhoon, 146 lbs.; Excelsior, 140 lbs.

Distance Handicap (5th Race).—Kirkdale (late Winter light), scr.; Rufus, 10 yds.; Rheostat, 20 yds.; The Card, 25 yds.; Bussaco (late Beach Sand), 30 yds.; Excelsior, 40 yds.; White Fang, 45 yds.; Leander (late Avon Dahlia), 50 yds.; White Chalk, 60 yds.

B Class, Once Round (6th Race).—Burning Daylight, 158 lbs.; Rufus, 158 lbs.; The Card, 158 lbs.; Tytam Chief, 152 lbs.; Gentle Cat, 151 lbs.; Maybe, 150 lbs.; Morning Star, 149 lbs.; Rheostat, 149 lbs.; Lovejoy, 147 lbs.; Daleman, 146 lbs.; Leander, 145 lbs.; White Fang, 145 lbs.; Jeyhoon, 145 lbs.

One Mile and a Quarter (7th Race).—Red Ensign, 165 lbs.; Lord Lorne, 163 lbs.; Rochester, 160 lbs.; Scotch Box, 158 lbs.; Pink Eye, 158 lbs.; Paper Money, 158 lbs.; Malcolm, 158 lbs.; Alexander, 153 lbs.; Snuffbox, 151 lbs.; Dusky, 148 lbs.; Bend Or, 147 lbs.; Tytam Chief, 147 lbs.; Gentle Cat, 146 lbs.; Lovejoy, 145 lbs.; Maybe, 145 lbs.

# HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held, last evening, in the Club pavilion. Mr. F. Maitland presided, and was supported by Messrs. P. M. Hodgson (Hon. Secretary), S. P. Thorsfield, R. Kennedy, F. H. Thomas and Pay-Lieut. Robinson.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, The report and accounts have been in your hands for several days and I will adopt the usual course and take them as read. Our thanks are due to our Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, that the results are so favourable, and, I think, constitute a record notwithstanding that \$52.17 has been taken from our profit to adjust the loss in exchange from War Savings investment. We need to do well in the financial line for years to come, for we have still \$5,650 debentures to redeem, and it appears sure that it will not be many years before the present pavilion will have to be enlarged by an extra story, or rebuilt entirely.

Now that the war has ended, thank God, we can look forward to an excellent season for all sports and enter into them heart and soul, to the members of this club who have lost their lives in the war a memorial will be erected in the pavilion, and I have arranged with Mr. Wilson, of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, to design and send out a tablet from Home.

We are pleased to know that Interport Cricket is to be revived, and 24th to 26th November have been fixed for a triangular contest between Hongkong, Shanghai and British Malaya. It is sure that Shanghai will come and almost certain that we shall also have the pleasure of a visit from Malaya. Those who have had the good fortune to represent Hongkong at cricket in Shanghai and Malaya know well of the hospitality shown them, and we must not be lacking in this respect. I should be very glad if anyone who can put a man up will advise the Hon. Secretary in the next few weeks. The Selection Committee will have a difficult task to perform, for the team will be representative of the whole Colony. Bowlers are much wanted, and I need hardly say that an important match is now and then lost by a dropped catch or a slack fielding.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. Hancock. The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President—Mr. F. Maitland (re-elected); Hon. Secretary—Mr. P. M. Hodgson (re-elected); Hon. Treasurer—Mr. C. B. Brown (re-elected).

Committee—Messrs. F. Maitland (President), the Hon. Mr. Chaudhry, C.M.G., Messrs. T. E. Pearce, H. A. Nisbet, E. P. Thorsfield, R. Kennedy, F. H. Thomas, Capt. Gray, D. E. Donnelly and Pay-Lieut. Robinson (re-elected).

Mr. Maitland observed that this was his twenty-sixth year on the Committee. There being no further business, the meeting terminated.

# THE REPORT.

The report of the Committee stated that the income and expenditure account shows a surplus of \$2,556.50, which is an increase from last season of \$328.30. The expenditure interest amounting to \$519 has been paid. The amount received on account of subscriptions and entrance fees shows an increase of about \$400. The ground is in excellent condition and much attention has been devoted to the outfield generally. Several repairs and renewals have been effected to the Club premises. The Club did not enter for the Cricket League, but some good matches were played. Capt. Gray scored 121 against the C.C.C. and Mr. T. E. Pearce 115 in the Annas match against "The Rest."

The entries for the annual Tennis Tournament, held during April and May, were up to the average, although smaller than in the previous year. Great interest was taken in the matches, and the stand erected was largely patronised. The two championship events, open to all comers, again went to the representatives of the Chinese Recreation Club, Mr. Ng Sze Kwong winning the singles, and the doubles with Mr. Wong Pe Keung. Mr. L. Forster and Mr. C. Bernard Brown were the winners of the "A" and "B" class singles respectively, whilst Messrs. F. A. Redmond and A. Morse won the Handicap Doubles. The Professional Pairs event was dropped. Mr. C. Thorpe, with Mrs. Draper as his partner, won the Mixed Handicap Doubles. Mr. A. Morse and Mrs. Black having unfortunately scratched in the final.

# EXPORTING SILVER COINS.

## AN UNCLE'S PLEA.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with attempting to export \$8 60 in subsidiary coins.

Defendant: I had no intention of travelling, and I had no luggage with me. I went to the Canton wharf to meet my two nephews, who were going on a holiday. They had not a single cash between them, and I wanted to give them the money.

Mr. Smith: But that is an attempt to export.

Defendant: No, I intended giving my nephews the money to purchase their tickets. It requires \$3 for each ticket. Inspector Cashman stated that the defendant was accompanied by two boys.

Mr. Smith, remarking that defendant knew no subsidiary coins were to be exported, confiscated the money.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## SPORTS' DEPARTMENT

JUST TO HAND.

BRITISH MADE

## FOOTBALL

SHIRTS AND JERSEYS  
IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

## FOOTBALL

STOCKINGS AND KNICKERS  
IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

## SHILLCOCKS

FAMOUS

ASSOCIATION AND RUGBY FOOTBALLS.

SHIN GUARDS—BANDAGES—

GOAL-KEEPERS GLOVES.

LACING AWLS. BLADDERS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, COLLEGES AND SERVICE TEAMS

# HIGH-CLASS PIANOS

by English & American  
Makers of World renown

## NEW TROPICAL MODELS

Just Received.

FOR SALE or HIRE.

Monthly Payments.

We invite inspection.

# Anderson Music Co.,

## LIMITED.

16, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1322.

[1313]

# UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

## GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Massena, Top Floor).

P.O. BOX 348.

## "VIOTYP" TYPEWRITERS.

IDEAL for travellers, a machine that you can always have in your pocket.

Given away at \$18 and \$25 each.

Now exhibited at "THE VICTORIA PRINTING PRESS."

Distributed by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

# Powell Ltd

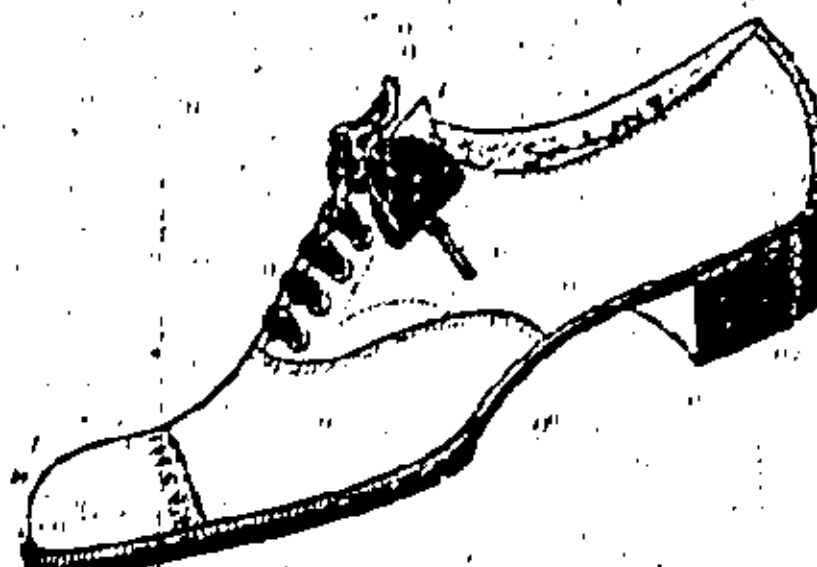
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THE LATEST FOR

DRESS WEAR WALKING.

GOLF, MARCHING.

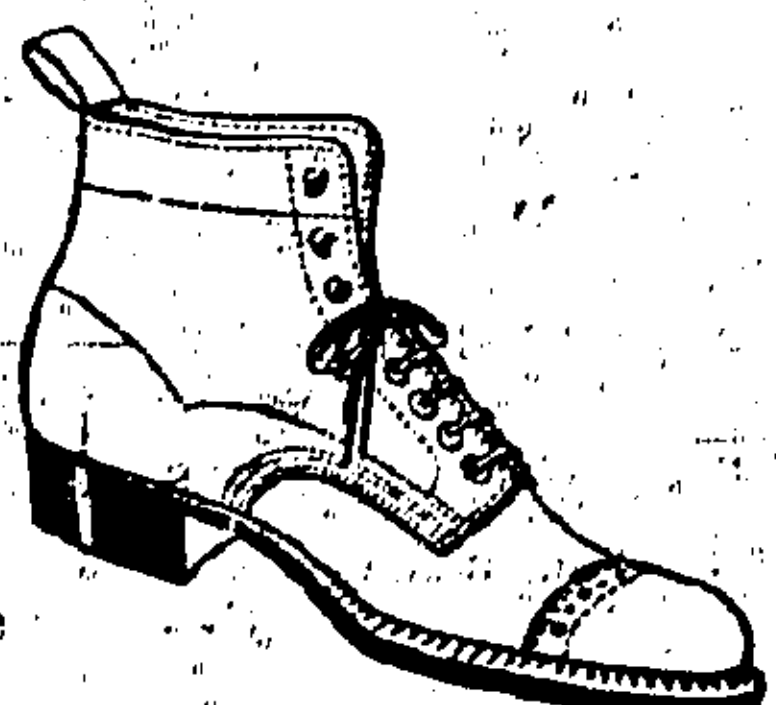
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IN  
BLACK or BROWN.  
GLACE KID, CALF,  
etc.

PUMPS. SLIPPERS.

Wm. POWELL, ENGLISH & AMERICAN  
FOOTWEAR.





## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## LOST.

A CANARY, if found, kindly return to—  
145, THE PEAK. [1319]

## FOUND.

FOUND in Kowloon at 7 A.M. on Sunday morning, a BRENDEL BULL BITCH, owner please apply to—  
RANKER & CO. [1350]

## WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, with a First class Commercial House experience, particularly in Exports, is open to immediate engagement. Excellent References. Apply—  
Box 1351, Office of "Daily Press" [1351]

## TO LET, FURNISHED.

FIVE ROOMED VILLA, at Kowloon. Apply—  
Box 1352, Office of "Daily Press" [1352]

## TO LET

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings [1353]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CONSIGNEES per Company's steamers:

"PELEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after October 6th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after October 13th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before October 27th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, October 4th. [1348]

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

## FAVOURER with instructions from

The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), October 7th, 1919,

at 2.15 p.m.,

at his Sales Rooms.

A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Also

20 cases Laundry Soap.

10 cases Unwaxed Lime Juice.

2 Bales Canadian best Leather.

20 cases of

3 cases Aniseed Wafers.

5 cases Red Port.

6 cases Compound Hair Tonic.

20 doz. House Soap.

40 Blankets.

1 lot Glass ware.

Transit—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, October 6th, 1919. [1348]

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

## FAVOURER with instructions from

The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, October 9th, 1919,

at 2.15 p.m.,

at his Sales Room.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS:

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Curio, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Tablecloths, Hat-stands and a long line of Sundries.

Transit—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, October 6th, 1919. [1348]

## INTIMATIONS

## TO BE SOLD.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY KNOWN AS INLAND LOTS NOS. 1247 and 1253 VICTORIA, HONGKONG TOGETHER WITH THE MESSUAGES ERECTIONS AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

INLAND LOT No. 1247, contains a total area of about 38,933 square feet. Inland Lot No. 1253, contains a total area of about 33,348 square feet.

INLAND LOT No. 1247 is held for the residue of a term of 999 years having about 935 years unexpired and Inland Lot No. 1253 is also held for the residue of a term of 999 years also having about 935 years unexpired.

The purchaser will buy the Lots subject to a Lease for 999 years from the First day of October, 1918, at rent of \$6,550 per calendar month. The vendor will, if the purchaser desires, give twelve months' notice to determine this Lease in accordance with the terms of such Lease.

The purchaser will also buy the above properties subject to a Mortgage for \$167,000 with interest at 8% per annum repayable on the 6th June, 1920.

The above-mentioned Lease and Mortgage can be inspected at the Offices of the undersigned Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON before Noon on FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1919, at which time all Tenders will be opened and the properties deemed to be sold to the Tenderer whose Tender shall be approved of and accepted by the undersigned Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON on behalf of the Vendors whose Agents DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON reserve the right to accept such Tender as they please. No Tender will be considered if it is not as much as or more than the reserve price.

The reserve price will be fixed by DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON prior to the opening of the Sealed Tenders but they shall be under no liability to disclose same.

The Tenderer whose Tender is accepted as aforesaid shall forthwith enter into and sign a Contract for the purchase of the Property in the form already prepared by the undersigned Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON which can be inspected at their Office at any time during the usual business hours.

The Tenderer whose Tender is accepted as aforesaid shall also forthwith pay to the undersigned Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON ten per cent. of the purchase price as a deposit in accordance with and subject to the terms of the aforesaid Contract.

Dated the 6th day of October, 1919.

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON.

1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Vendors. [1343]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

October 7th, 1919, at 5.15 p.m., Off Ah King's Slipway,

The Motor Boat

"MASCOT"

Solid teakwood hull, finished in specially selected polished teak, has electric light and electric starting outfit; convenient galley, shower bath, two master berths, roomy cockpit, peak wardrobe and drawers and other modern fittings.

Length 35 feet

Beam 8 2 inches

Draft 3 2 inches

Motor 15 H.P. "Oto"

Speed 7 Knots

In good running order.

On view day of sale and can be seen by appointment.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1919. [1354]

## FOREIGN &amp; COLONIAL MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

51, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.3. Eng.

Telegrams—

"Focomerc", Grace, Lon. Bond-y & Private

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT COM-

MISSION MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE EXPERTS, BUYERS AND

SHIPPERS.

All enquiries receive prompt attention. [1351]

## TO LET.

10, Des Vaux Road

HALF SPACE OF STORE, may be used as Office at moderate rent. For terms etc.

Apply—

25, Ice House St. [1371]

## TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

No. 46, "STOWFORD, No. 2", Bonham Road, in excellent condition.

Address—

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1353]

## FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 121, THE PEAK. 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.

Apply—

LOXLEY & CO.,

York Buildings. [1255]

## FOR SALE.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK.

Apply to—

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,

Solicitors.

No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central. [1353]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE 32ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Offices of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. (top floor) by permission TO-DAY (TUESDAY), OCTOBER 7TH, 1919, at 6 P.M.

BUSINESS. Passing of Annual Balance Sheet. Election of Officers—i.e. Secretary, Treasurer and Committee. To consider any business in the interest of the Club.

G. GERRARD,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, October 6th, 1919. [1341]

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on the 10th day of October, 1919, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of 'modification' subscribed by the Chair-man thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 28th day of September, 1919.

Hongkong.

By Order of the Board.

G. RAPP,

Secretary.

[133]

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the Club House, North Point on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1919, at 5.30 P.M. and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY OCTOBER 10TH, at 5.45 P.M.

BUSINESS. As posted in the Club House.

A Luncheon for the convenience of Members will leave Statue Pier on FRIDAY, at 5 p.m.

R. E. MACDOUGALL,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1919. [1356]

## THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 1st day of October, 1919, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 1st to 11th, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [1342]

## THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 11th to October 21st, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1919. [1330]

## GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER of the above Company will be CLOSED from 29th September to 17th October, 1919, both days inclusive.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Colonial Registrar.

Hongkong, September 29th, 1919. [1311]

## THE CALL FOR ECONOMY and

THE COST OF LIVING.

To those who realise the urgent necessity for greater economy and to those who are confronted with the great problem of the increased cost of living, we would suggest that one of the foremost factors in reducing expenses is the intelligent and consistent cultivation of home gardens.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 699. [1373]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH. OF THE FAR EAST



FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. HONGKONG.

## BIRTHS.

COMPTON.—At 122, The Peak, on October 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Compton, a son.

HORSON.—At 5, Studley Avenue, Shanghai, on September 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Horson, a daughter.

SMITH.—At Chenai, Szechuan, on September 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. VIVIAN SMITH, Chinese Postal Service, a daughter.

STOCKER.—At Double Island, Swatow, on September 28th, to Capt. and Mrs. G. ST. MAUR STOCKER, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 7TH, 1919.

## THE END OF THE STRIKE.

GENERAL relief will be felt at the news that the Railway strike at Home is over, and that, apparently, both parties to the dispute are satisfied with the terms of the settlement. Nobody who realises the sufferings that a fight to a finish would have inflicted upon all classes of the population, the damage that it would have done to the nation's trade at this critical juncture, and the danger that it would develop into civil war can do other than rejoice that such a dread possibility has been averted. It is to the credit of the strikers that they have behaved with admirable restraint, but if the struggle had been protracted who can doubt that passions would have been aroused and that serious loss of life and damage to property would have resulted? The whole of the Trade Unionist organisation saw clearly all that was at stake, and their leaders strove their utmost to keep open the door to negotiation. If the Government had closed it, as some of their more ardent supporters desired, the Trade Unions would have felt it their duty to support the Railwaymen by declaring sympathetic strikes, whereas if the Railwaymen proved unreasonable and intractable the other Unions would have stood aloof. The PRIME MINISTER therefore showed not only true statesmanship in exhausting every possibility of avoid-

ing further conflict, but also good generalship in losing no opportunity of manoeuvring his opponents into an unfavourable position, for victory was assured to the side which could convince the public that it was in the right. Any fears which were entertained that the PRIME MINISTER was weakening were dispelled by the announcement that he resolutely refused to resume negotiations with the strikers unless and until they returned to work. That condition still stands. The others, however, have been modified. When the series of meetings between the Government and the representatives of Labour were broken off on the 3rd inst., the lines along which the Government were willing to continue the discussions with the strikers were briefly as follows. A guarantee was offered that there should not be any reduction of wages until March 31st next, while the extension of that date would be open to consideration by the Government after the end of the present year—the term for which both parties originally agreed that the present rates should remain in operation. The Government also expressed its readiness to discuss with the railwaymen any unfairness or hardship affecting any particular grade of workmen through the operation of the scheme of standardisation already proposed by the Government, and to consider any anomaly as between the various grades in the application of the percentage of the increase proposed to each grade. Provision was made for referring to arbitration any point upon which agreement could not be reached in this connection. The Railwaymen's Union, however, declined to entertain these proposals, and repeated their former demands, which had already been rejected. It is now agreed that, on the assumption of work, negotiations shall be continued on the understanding that they will be completed by December 31st. Wages will be stabilised at the present level until September 30th next year, but may be reviewed at any time after August 1st. This represents an extension of six months. So long as the cost of living is not less than 110 per cent. above the pre-war level no adult railwaymen shall receive less than 51s. a week. This is equal to an increase of 10s. upon the previous minimum of 40s., which was double the pre-war rate of pay. As the cost of living to-day is stated to be 125 per cent. higher than it was before August, 1914, it will be seen that there is nothing very extravagant in this concession. It only remains to hope that a just and lasting settlement will be reached within the next three months. The success which has attended the Government's efforts to organise the country for meeting the challenge thrown down to it, the ready response to the call for co-operation, and the cheerful spirit in which discomforts have been accepted by the public should serve as a wholesome lesson to any who may have been inclined to over-rate their power and abuse it. Great Britain is evidently in no mood to tolerate Bolshevism, for which we may thank the intelligence of the nation and the liberal institutions we enjoy. If those had had their way who declared that the country was "going to the dogs" when popular education was introduced and the franchise was widened, our native land might have been reduced by this time to the sorry plight of Russia.

One case of gastro-enteritis was reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The next Gymkhana meeting will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday.

A Chinese was fined \$25, at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday, for being in unlawful possession of ammunition which was found in a house in Wellington Street.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

It is announced that, in connection with his landing, H.E. the Governor desires to thank the Police Reserve Band for ably performing their task in spite of the inclement weather.

The four Filipino youths who had stowed away on the *Eucaura* and were arrested in Hongkong were discharged, yesterday, on the understanding that they were to be sent back to Manila.

The twenty-two Hakka and Hoklo fishermen who were charged at the Magistrate's Court, on Friday, with lighting a Cap-sul-mun, were bound over by Mr. E. E. Lindell in \$100 each to keep the peace for six months.

Mr. J. E. Harria, who has been in the Chinese Customs service for over 37 years, left Shanghai by the *Atsuta Maru* for Home on 12 months' leave.

According to a report from Berlin, the German Government has decided to appoint Mr. Fritz Hall as Ambassador to Japan, and Mr. Radowitz as Ambassador to China.

Paymaster-Commander C. Forbes Petch, who has been British Naval Agent at Shanghai for the past eight years, has left the settlement and retired from the Navy, which he entered some 40 years ago.

The Fire Brigade was summoned shortly after eleven thirty last night for a fire which broke out in a Chinese house in West Point, near the Ko Shing theatre. The blaze had not been got under up to the time of our going to press.

Major J. Coe, attached to General Headquarters, R.A., has been mentioned in recent despatches from the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Italy. Major Coe was formerly in Hongkong with the 5th Div. Co. at Lyemum.

Brigadier Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) C. G. Pritchard, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., who commanded the 88th Co. R.G.A. a few years ago, has been awarded the American Distinguished Service Medal by the President of the United States.

Mr. D. H. Blake, vice-president and general manager in the Far East of the American Trading Co., has been invested with the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun, conferred by H.M. the Emperor in recognition of services in connection with the development of Japan's foreign trade.

Mr. Blake's commercial activities in Japan date back to 1890. He is now leaving for London to take charge of the European interests of the Company.

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# RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED: "SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION FOR BOTH PARTIES":

## TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT:

### WORK TO BE RESUMED FORTHWITH.

### GERMANY PROTESTS AGAINST THREAT OF RENEWED BLOCKADE.

### BOLSHEVISTS MURDER AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### LABOUR CRISIS AT HOME.

##### A SETTLEMENT REACHED AT LAST.

LONDON, October 5th.  
4.30 p.m.

It is officially stated that the railway strike has been settled.

##### WORK WILL BE RESUMED FORTHWITH.

LONDON, October 5th.  
5.30 p.m.

The conference at Downing Street concluded at 4.15 p.m., and the bare announcement was made. The railway strike has been settled.

This statement was issued from No. 10 and, immediately, the large crowd in Downing Street loudly cheered the announcement.

It is understood that work will be resumed forthwith.

##### FAIR SETTLEMENT FOR BOTH SIDES.

LONDON, October 5th.  
5.30 p.m.

It is understood that the settlement is eminently satisfactory to the Government.

One of the delegates, in an interview, expressed the opinion that it is a fair settlement for both sides.

##### AT THE ALBERT HALL MEETING.

LONDON, October 5th.

At the Albert Hall meeting a resolution was passed accepting the terms of settlement and undertaking to abide loyally by them.

##### THEIR MAJESTIES ARRIVE IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 4th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen arrived in London this evening, having motored from Balmoral.

##### PREMIER TAKES THE NEWS TO THE KING.

LONDON, October 5th.

Mr. Lloyd George left Downing Street at 5.25 p.m. and motored to Buckingham Palace. A large crowd at Whitehall loudly cheered him. He smilingly acknowledged their greeting.

##### TRADE UNION CONFERENCE ABANDONED.

LONDON, October 5th.

The special Trade Union conference on October 7th has been abandoned in consequence of the settlement.

##### THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, October 5th.

An official statement issued from Downing Street states that representatives of the Railwaymen's Union, accompanied by representatives of the Transport Workers' and associated Unions, called at No. 10, Downing Street at eleven thirty this morning, and interviewed the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law.

As a result, the following agreement was reached:

Firstly, work to be resumed forthwith.

Secondly, on the full resumption of work, negotiations shall be continued with the understanding that they will be completed before December 31st.

Thirdly, wages will be stabilized in the United Kingdom at the present level until September 30th, 1920. They may be reviewed at any time after August 1st, 1920, in the light of the then existing circumstances.

Fourthly, no adult railwayman in Great Britain shall receive less than so long as the cost of living is not more than 110 per cent. above the pre-war level.

Fifthly, the men to work harmoniously with those who remained at or returned to work. The Government and railwaymen agree that no man shall be judged in any way as a result of the strike.

Sixthly, the arrears of wages with the consequence of the breach of it will be paid after the resumption of work.

#### THE LESSONS OF THE STRIKE.

LONDON, October 5th.

It is too soon to sum up all the lessons of the strike, but it is already clear that in so far as it was an attempt to hold up the Government, it was a gigantic failure.

The railwaymen have been out for eight days, and spent £300,000 on strike pay fruitlessly. They never succeeded at any time in imperilling the life of the nation.

For this, two factors were chiefly responsible, namely, the admirable organisation of the emergency services by the Government and the courageous and cheerful acquiescence of the whole public in the temporary inconvenience.

From the first sudden stoppage of work, food supplies were absolutely assured. Elaborate arrangements were made for distributing milk and other perishables in the large towns. Mails were but slightly retarded, and the newspapers were delivered as usual.

Necessary journeys throughout the country were performed by motor transport and a limited service of trains driven largely by amateurs.

The attitude of the whole people has been beyond praise. There was no question whatever of the universal determination to make the best of the discomforts to preserve order.

The country was determined to form a strong civic guard with that object, and above all, was determined to refuse to allow the community to be held to ransom by any one section.

For the preservation of order, a high tribute must also be paid to the Trade Unions, including the Railwaymen, who did their utmost to discourage sabotage.

A remarkable fact was that throughout the past week no rifle shot was fired. There was not a single instance of death or serious injury, nor any looting anywhere.

The situation has been serious enough, but it assuredly offers no encouragement to those who imagined that England is a fertile field for revolution.

#### OUTLOOK IS NOT SO GLOOMY.

LONDON, October 4th.

There has been an instantaneous response to the Government's appeal for Citizen Guards. Numerous organisation meetings are being held. The Lord Mayor of London has already appointed an Organising Committee representative of the City.

Special Constables have also been called up. Nevertheless, there are signs that the outlook is not so gloomy as the breakdown, in yesterday's conference might indicate.

#### THE CITIZEN'S GUARD.

LONDON, October 5th.

The Citizen's Guard will be unarmed and have no uniform. Their only mark of recognition will be a brassard. Their principal duties will be to relieve the military in guard duties, in accordance with the Government scheme of holding troops strictly in reserve.

Although the appeal was only issued at midnight on Friday, meetings were held throughout the country yesterday afternoon for the purpose of establishing Guards.

The response for volunteers is such that considerable progress has already been made. Thus, the Mayor of Kensington announced yesterday that he has enrolled 300 men.

#### THE FINAL EFFORTS TOWARDS AN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, October 4th.

The Railwaymen's President, Mr. Cramp, stated, last night, that the members of the Executive were going to report to the various strike centres in the country, with the exception of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bromley, who would address the demonstration at the Albert Hall on October 7th. Hence it is assumed that no move towards the resumption of negotiations by the Railwaymen is likely during the weekend.

Nevertheless, the members of the Trade Union Mediation Committee, now numbering fourteen, have not abandoned the hope of finding an acceptable basis on which to establish a truce prior to the Conference of October 7th.

This conference, to which the miners have been specially invited, has now assumed the character of a National Labour Parliament. Its scope and power were strengthened yesterday, when, instead of the two or three delegates hitherto representing the Unions, the full Executives were summoned.

Thus the conference will have authority immediately to decide the question of the strike, and it is contended in Labour circles that the decision of such a conference must, definitely influence both the Government and the Railwaymen.

The Vehicle Workers Union held eleven branch meetings in London at midnight to consider a sympathetic strike.

The Executive recommended postponement of a decision pending the Conference to be held on October 7th.

Owing to the improvement of the train services, the inland aerial mail has been discontinued.

It is rumoured in the city that the Premier intends to go to the country immediately the strike has ended on the issue which has been raised by it.

#### PREMIER CONFERS WITH THE MINISTERS.

LONDON, October 5th.

A conference of the mediators and the Railwaymen's Executive with the Premier at Downing Street began at 11.30 a.m. today. A large crowd in Downing Street loudly cheered the railway delegates.

Prior to the conference, the Premier conferred with a number of Ministers, including Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. G. N. Barnes, Sir R. S. Horne, Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Auckland Geddes.

#### GOVERNMENT READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY.

LONDON, October 4th.

An official statement from Downing Street says that the Government is satisfied that all necessary measures have been taken to deal with any situation that may arise.

A very limited passenger service will be run on Sunday in order that the goods traffic may be carried.

The public are requested not to use the trains on Sunday unless it be imperative. Thanks to offers of service still being received from all parts of the country, the Government is confident that it will be possible to continue to safeguard the community entirely through the civil arm, with the voluntary co-operation of the civil population.

Plans are in active preparation to meet the situation caused by the refusal of the strike-leaders to accept arbitration.

The Railway services are still growing, and the number of goods trains is increasing.

The food situation is unchanged. The retailers' stocks are well distributed and are, if anything, more plentiful than on September 28th.

The response to the call for volunteers shows the public determination.

#### FOOD SITUATION CONTINUES SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, October 4th.

It is officially announced that the food position continues satisfactory. Food quantities are coming in to London.

Supplies of fish are good. Retail stocks are generally greater than on September 1st. The milk available is 75 per cent. of the normal.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS' RESOLUTION.

LONDON, October 4th.

The Northumberland Miners' Executive passed a resolution that the railwaymen are in the right, and the time for the neutrality of other Trade Unions has passed.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

##### BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

THE MEN VOTED WITH GREAT UNWISDOM.

LONDON, October 4th.

The *Daily News* says that it is difficult to evade the conclusion that the men acted with great unwisdom, from the viewpoint of their own interest, in rejecting the Government's offer, which is a substantial advance on the Government's previous attitude, while they have gone far to deprive themselves of any justification for inflicting grave injury on the community. The Transport Workers have rendered further service towards peace by postponing action until October 7th. If, in the meanwhile, the Government's offer circulated throughout the country can be temperately discussed before any precipitate step is taken, there should still be hopes of a settlement.

##### STRIKE WEAPON UNSUITABLE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that this is a fatal conflict which demonstrates that the strike weapon is effective against individual employers but is unsuited for employment against the State, for its use then means war.

##### THE INDOMITABLE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

The *Daily Mail* says the indomitable spirit of the people has falsified the railwaymen's barbarous anticipation of a starving country, but the crisis is not yet over. Meanwhile the convocation of Parliament is most urgent.

##### RAILWAYMEN MUST SUBMIT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the people support the Premier in insisting on the submission of the Railwaymen's Executive to the authority of the community and abandoning the claim to give orders to the Government.

##### WHAT ACCEPTANCE OF STRIKERS' CONDITIONS WOULD HAVE MEANT.

The *Daily Express* says the acceptance of the railwaymen's conditions yesterday would have meant the abdication of the Government. The next move lies with the other Trade Unions. We appeal to them in such a fearful crisis not to declare a strike with out a full ballot of members of each Union.

##### CONFLICT BETWEEN BOLSHEVIK AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The *Morning Post* states that the issue is now plain. It is a conflict between a Bolshevik and a Constitutional Government.

##### BLAME RESTS WITH THE RAILWAYMEN'S EXECUTIVE.

The *Times* says the blame for the latest rupture rests with the Railwaymen's Executive. They demanded the surrender of the Government; therefore the resistance of the community to a vainglorious attempt to establish some fantastic dictatorship of the proletariat will continue with increasing determination.

##### THE GREATEST INSULT OF ALL.

The *Daily Herald* says the Government's last offer was the greatest insult of all. It was the old offer with the additional suggestion that the forces of reaction should have seven days' truce in which to perfect their strike-breaking organisation.

##### MORE BEHIND STRIKE THAN MERE WAGES.

LONDON, October 4th.

The news of the breakdown in the negotiations was received with consternation and regret. It is understood that the Premier, at the Downing Street conference, impassionately appealed to the railwaymen to accept the offer of arbitration, which was the new offer, and, in effect, was an offer of an armistice accompanied by arbitration.

Government circles are strongly of the opinion that the railwaymen's flat refusal of the offer reveals that there is more behind the strike than the mere question of wages.

#### LATEST CABLES.

##### PRESIDENT WILSON'S ILLNESS.

##### SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, October 4th.

The night bulletin of the President's condition says there is a slight improvement in his condition.

##### "OTHERWISE UNCHANGED."

WASHINGTON, October 4th.

President Wilson was able to take some nourishment yesterday; he was also able to get some sleep. His condition is otherwise unchanged.

##### KING ALBERT'S TOUR.

New York, October 4th.

Owing to President Wilson's illness, the King of the Belgians has cancelled all engagements for his tour of the United States except the visit to Boston and Buffalo, from where he proceeds to California.

##### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

##### ARRIVAL IN SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA (SASKATCHEWAN), Oct. 4th.

The Prince of Wales was accorded a fine reception here today by large crowds outside Parliament Buildings, where addresses were presented and a number of veterans decorated.

#### TURKEY.

##### FERID PASHA'S CABINET HAS RESIGNED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 5th.

Damad Ferid Pasha's Cabinet has resigned.

##### THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

##### GERMANY'S APPEAL TO HER TROOPS.

BERLIN, October 3rd.

The German Government, in a proclamation, appeals, for the last time, to the consciences of the German troops in the Baltic Provinces. It says the entire nation will starve unless they withdraw this month.

##### GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE ALLIES.

COPENHAGEN, October 5th.

The German Government, replying to the Allies' Note of September 25th concerning the evacuation of the Baltic Provinces, recalls the measures it has already taken, including the stoppage of ammunition, pay, and supplies to the refractory troops, and the replacement of General von Der Goltz by General von Bernhardt. It says that Germany has no further military means of compulsion. She is firmly determined to the utmost to fulfil her obligations, but she protests against the threat of a renewed blockade.

##### GERMANY RECALLS GENERAL VON DER GOLTZ.

PARIS, October 2nd.

A dispatch from Berlin, received yesterday in Paris, states that the Berlin Government, acting on the Council of Five's ultimatum, has definitely recalled General von Der Goltz from the Baltic Provinces.

#### LATEST CABLES.

##### THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

##### BOLSHEVISTS MURDER AMERICAN OFFICER.

LONDON, October 4th.

According to information from Warsaw, it is reported that Brigadier Jadwin of the American Army, who accompanied Senator Morgenthau on the Mission to Poland, has been captured and executed by the Bolsheviks while attempting to motor to Kieff from Luck. It is feared that the British Lieutenant Bowe, who was accompanying him, shared a similar fate.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

##### HELP FOR ANTI-BOLSHEVIK FORCES.

PARIS, October 3rd.

A Havas message says:—The Council of Five met yesterday and decided to extend further aid to the anti-Bolshevik forces by turning over to General Denikin the Russian cruiser *Vofia* which was seized by the British Navy in the Black Sea.

#### LATEST CABLES.

##### THE PEACE TREATY.

##### FRANCE WANTS AMERICA'S RATIFICATION HURRIED.

PARIS, October 4th.

The Chamber has passed a motion requesting the Government to come to an agreement with President Wilson on America's ratification of the Peace Treaty.

The motion also requests the immediate calling of a meeting of the League of Nations and the appointment of a Commission of French delegates to propose measures leading to general disarmament.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

##### SCENES MARKING FRENCH RATIFICATION.

PARIS, October 3rd.

A Havas message says:—The Peace Treaty was ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday by 372 votes to 33. The opposition included 30 Socialists, but 21 Deputies of the same opinion abstained, despite an order of their party binding them to vote against the Bill.

The concluding scenes were worthy of the occasion. All the members of the Cabinet were present, and the Deputies' seats were filled. The greatest scene of enthusiasm was after the adoption, by a unanimous vote, of the Bill confirming the Treaties with Great Britain and the United States regarding the help to be given to France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany.

Two of the Allied Powers have now ratified the Treaty: Great Britain and France. A third is necessary to make the ratification definite.

##### M. CLEMENCEAU HAS HIS WAY.

PARIS, October 2nd.

A Havas message says:—In the French Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, M. Clemenceau again had his way in the matter of the proposed addition to the Treaty of Versailles, providing for the more effective disarmament of Germany and on the question of the adjournment of discussion on the resolution proposed and ardently advocated by M. Andre Lefevre to this end, which question was put as a vote of confidence on M. Clemenceau's demand.

The Government won by a majority of 74 votes.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

##### A SLIGHT FALL IN THE PRICE.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Silver is quoted at 64½d. spot and 62½d. forward. The market is steady.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Silver is quoted at 64d. spot and 62½d. forward, with American selling. The market is steady.

LONDON, October 4th.

Silver is quoted at 64d. spot and 62½d. forward. The market is firmer.

##### MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Messrs. Montagu & Co's report states that the tone of the market is somewhat uncertain.

A temporary cessation of enquiry for the East and the diminution of trade demand owing to the strike caused the price to fall heavily, but a resumption of buying for the East caused a sharp rise.

The Shanghai exchange quotes at a 6s. 3d. incl.

##### AMERICAN SILVER EXPORT ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The latest advices from New York state that the silver producers in the United States are discussing the advantages of forming a Silver Export Association under the Webb Pomerene Act, permitting a combination of producers and manufacturers in the export trade. Senator Pittman, author of the War Act fixing the minimum price at 101 cents per ounce, strongly advocates the plan. He believes that within a week of the formation of such a combination, silver will reach 122 cents.

He does not believe that the Government will be able to buy silver to replace the 300,000,000 melted-down silver dollars with American silver at a dollar per ounce. He asserts that, owing to shortness of supplies the future for silver is assured.







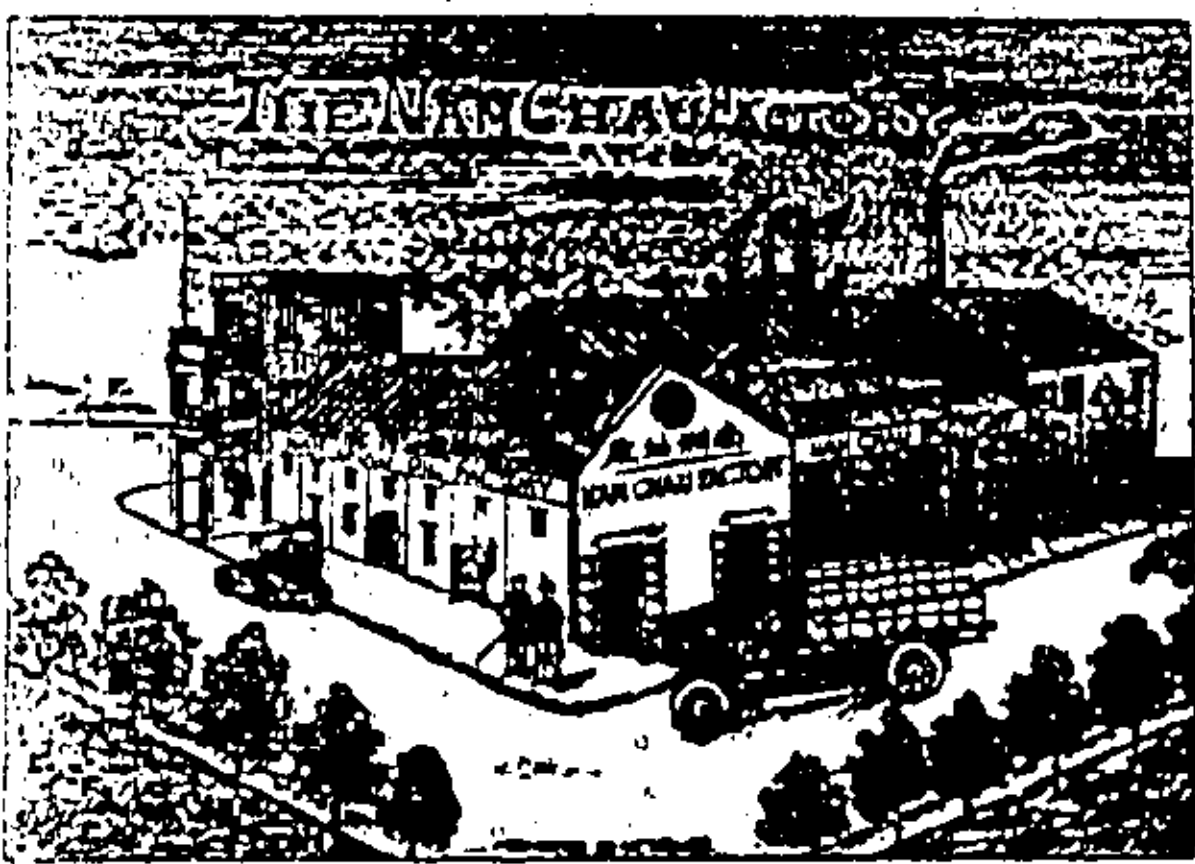
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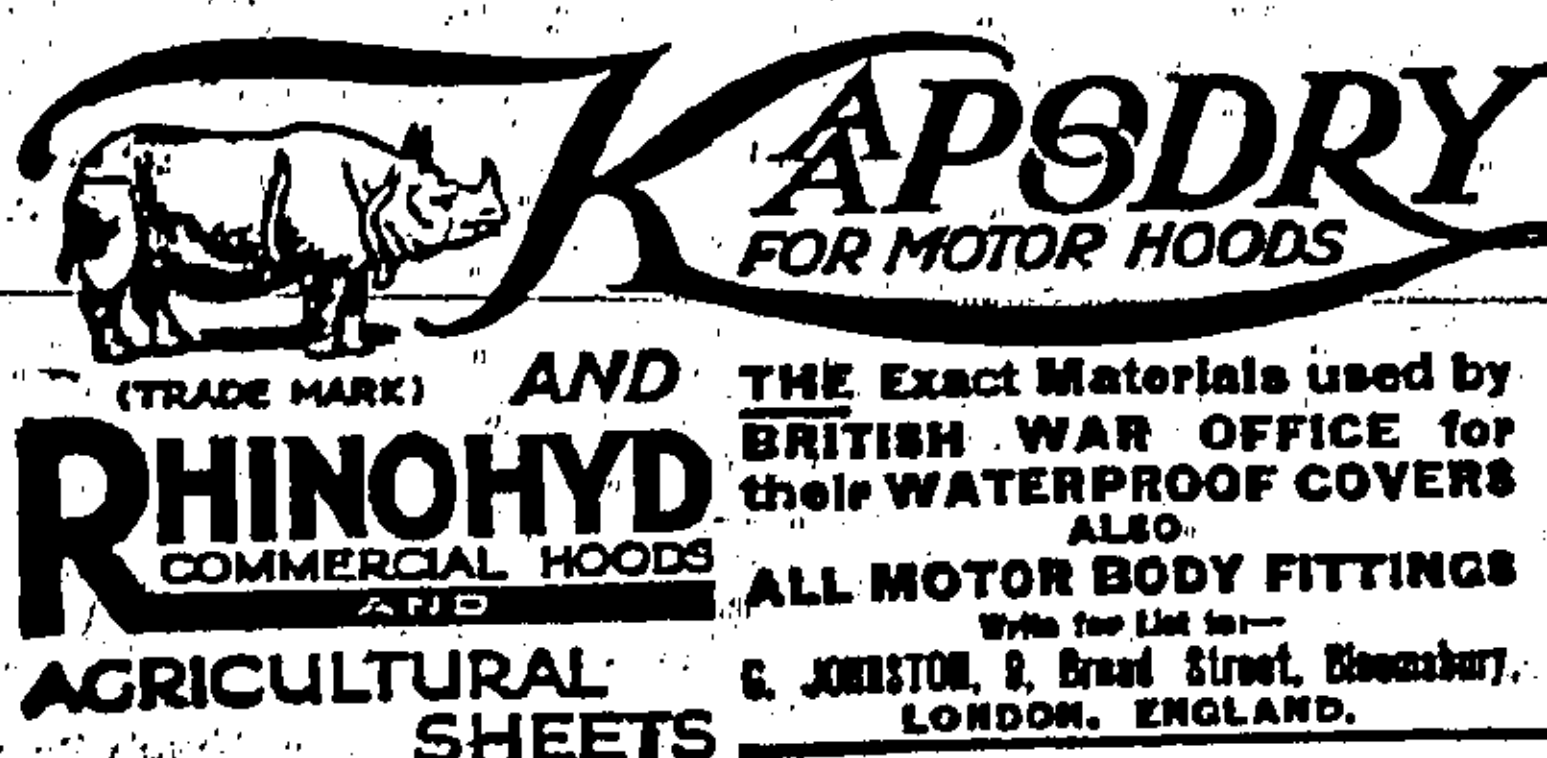
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AGRICULTURAL SHEETS

### CLOSING PHASES OF THE WAR OUR STUPENDOUS EFFORT.

The report of the War Cabinet for 1918 was presented to Parliament on August 10th. It is a striking record, supported by bewilderingly big figures, of the stupendous efforts which, with startling and dramatic rapidity, brought decisive victory to the Allied arms after a period which had furnished abundant ground for at least grave apprehension. Despite the liberal dimensions of the report, it covers over three hundred pages the period with which it deals was so crowded with tremendous events that no immediate survey can be expected to do justice to it. The magnitude and the intensity of the operations, the swift reversal of the fortune of war, the military disasters and the political upheavals among the Central Powers, and the industrial problems in our own country—these form some of the outstanding subjects of this historic report.

The downfall of the military power of the Central Empires stands out as the main theme of 1918. The latest effort of the Germans is described in the report, as an attempt to break through the united lines of the Allies, to cut their forces in two, and to defeat each half in turn, driving the English to the Channel ports and beyond, annihilating the remainder of the gallant Belgian army, capturing the French capital, and crushing the great army and nation of France. It was a stroke to be dealt straight at the heart. It is shown how, on July 18th, last year, the tide turned, and how, in four months, in a succession of fierce and amazing attacks, the enemy was driven as swiftly back, the elaborate and almost impregnable lines of his defence were breached, and his armies were compelled to sue for peace; while internal political upheavals rapidly overthrew the Bulgarian, the German, and the Austrian monarchies. History has no parallel to so great, so sudden, and so complete a reversal.

It is claimed that intervention in Russia, and the tightening of the blockade helped materially to reduce the resistance of the Central Powers and to shorten the war. Reference is made to the value of unity of control in order to achieve the common end. In this sense, the report says, "the most striking and representative act of the year was the establishment of the unity of military command under Marshal Foch. The trust placed in him more than justified expectation. The masterly strategic plans which he framed were brilliantly executed, and the world owes to him an eternal debt of gratitude."

#### EMPIRE FORCES AND CASUALTIES.

The nature of the British national effort during the year is shown by the fact that when, at the end of four months of desperate fighting and very heavy casualties, the great German offensive was brought to a standstill, the British Forces in France were slightly stronger in men than before the German attack in March. The mighty part played by the British Empire between August 4th, 1914, and November 11th, 1918, is made clear by figures which are set out as follows:

|                                                                                                                     |                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Strength of the Regular Army, Reserve, and Territorial Forces August 4th, 1914                                      | 733,514                     |
| England has since recruited                                                                                         | 4,006,158                   |
| With other white enlistments in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, the total white enlistments in the Empire were | 7,150,280                   |
| The figures for races other than white (including over 1,250,000 from India) were                                   | 1,524,187                   |
| Giving a grand total of all races of the Empire                                                                     | 8,654,467                   |
| In addition to these Chinese and other labour units were raised in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Salonica.                |                             |
| The following were the total casualties of the armies of the British Empire up to the end of 1918:                  |                             |
| Officers, Other ranks, Total.                                                                                       |                             |
| Killed                                                                                                              | 38,264 628,569 666,833      |
| Wounded                                                                                                             | 92,142 1,944,378 2,036,520  |
| Missing and prisoners                                                                                               | 11,968 342,610 354,578      |
| Total                                                                                                               | 142,374 2,915,557 3,057,931 |

#### MASTERY OF THE SUBMARINE.

The great development of all kinds of craft for defeating the submarine policy of the enemy and for tightening the naval and economic blockade is described. During 1918 the displacement of tonnage completed for the Royal Navy amounted to 460,000 tons, a very large proportion of which was built to meet the demands for torpedo-boat destroyers and small anti-submarine craft. The ships of all kinds employed on naval service towards the end of the year had a tonnage of 6,500,000, as against 6,000,000 in the previous year, whilst the number of transports, fleet attendants, oil ships, and similar vessels had risen from 700 to nearly 800. The declining figures of losses from submarine and enemy action bear witness to the sure effect of the naval measures. In the quarter ending September, 1918, the total Allied and neutral losses of merchant vessels amounted to 915,513 gross tons, compared with 1,494,473 gross tons in 1917. In 1917, 137 vessels were sunk or damaged by mines; in 1918, the number was 19, of which only nine occurred in the last seven months of the war. In the third year of the war 101 steam-trawlers were sunk by submarines, while in the fourth year the number had fallen to four, and not one was sunk in the last three months of the war. The mastery of the submarine menace was thus progressive, despite the development which the enemy made in the range and efficiency of his craft.

Meanwhile, the transport effected during the year was on an unprecedented scale. In addition to the regular work of

maintaining supplies for the overseas forces, an average of over 150,000 American troops per month during the last six months of the war were transported in British ships across the Atlantic.

#### GERMAN FLEET'S COLLAPSE.

In regard to the work of the Navy, the War Cabinet dwell on the fact that the unprecedented surrender of the German Fleet was but the culmination of a process of demoralisation which had been going on in the German Navy as a result of its impotence. "It began," declares the report, "with a rising when the men realised early in the autumn of 1918 that, having experienced at the Battle of Jutland the power of the Grand Fleet, they were to be called upon as a forlorn hope to face another ordeal from which they feared the High Sea Fleet might not again be rescued by the mist and oncoming of night. Nor, in surveying the war situation on the eve of the Armistice, is it possible to ignore the influence of the British naval blockade on the German people generally. Their conviction that further resistance would merely prolong a struggle which had become hopeless was largely due to the ever-increasing pressure of sea power."

When the Armistice was concluded, Germany as a sea Power had to all intents and purposes ceased to exist. High commendation is given in the Report to the excellent work of the Air Force, which, it is urged, established itself as a dominant factor in modern warfare.

Regarding munitions, it is pointed out that, though 1918 saw the climax in the output of munitions, preparations had been made to exceed in 1919, if the war had continued, the stupendous production of 1918. The output of artillery equipment was such that in a few weeks the heavy losses due to the German offensive in March had been made good, and at the end of that offensive the Army in France had 700 more guns, including trench howitzers, than it had on the opening of the offensive in March. There was also an enormous increase in tanks, aeroplanes, and seaplanes.

#### FOOD AND LIQUOR CONTROL.

The report deals at great length with many of the industrial problems which arose out of the war: the conditions of labour, the provision of food, and connected subjects. In regard to food supplies, it states that, though this was not the place to attempt an estimate of Lord Rhonda's success, it might be asserted that he saved the country from grave difficulty and disorder by his resolute control of prices, and by the confidence he inspired. Figures are given showing the rise in the price of foodstuffs since the beginning of the war, and from these the deduction is made that the prices of the principal controlled foods have advanced less, and, if the last fifteen months be taken, much less than those of other articles. As to bread, beef, butter, and milk, the monthly rate of increase (which prior to July, 1917, was higher in this country than in any other with the exception of Austria), fell off to such an extent that the total rise since July, 1914, was less than in any other country, except the United States, and the rate of increase during the past fifteen months to October was only one-half of that in the latter country.

Gratification is expressed at the results of the action of the Liquor Control Board. It states that the remarkable fall in the convictions for drunkenness recorded since the establishment of the Board progressed still further during 1918. The decline also in the convictions of women for drunkenness was as remarkable as it was destructive of the criticism that the absence of the army abroad invalidated all conclusions drawn from the statistics. In the scheduled areas in England and Wales the weekly average of convictions of women for drunkenness, which was 672 in 1913, had fallen during 1918 to 137. In certain localities there had been an acquisition of the licensed trade interest and the conduct of the business by the State instead of by private enterprise. A White Paper issued during the year showed that, in view of the various dates at which the Board had acquired their property, they might be estimated to have enjoyed the full use of their assets—which stand in the account at £1,065,798 for a period of considerably less than two years, and that, therefore, after making generous provision for depreciation, preliminary expenses, etc., a sum of about £240,000 which would be ordinarily available, as the result of the trading for that period for interest on capital, reserve and carry forward. The continued progress of this aspect of the Board's work had proved, it is stated, that in the areas concerned strict control of the liquor traffic and financial success were not irreconcilable, under conditions of State ownership, with the development of an enlightened and constructive policy.

#### CONTROL OF TRADE.

The subject of transport—shipping, ports, railways, and canals—is exhaustively dealt with; and a big section of the report is devoted to the control and development of industry. Regarding coal it is stated that the main problem during the year was to maintain supplies of coal at reasonable prices for home consumption and to the Allies, and, by means of the machinery of distribution and rationing, price control, and regulation of exports, those results were substantially achieved. Touching on oil production, the report expressed the hope that it will shortly be definitely known whether oil exists in Derbyshire in reliable quantities. In the pages dealing with textiles it is stated that during the year the Department of the Surveyor-General of Supply, to which had been entrusted the control of wool and woollen fabrics, supplies:

|                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Cloth and flannel | 202,770,000 Yards.   |
| Blankets          | 17,370,000 Articles. |
| Hosiery goods     | 40,715,000lb.        |
| Felt              | 5,500,000lb.         |

The situation created by only 20 per cent. of the production of a trade being available for civil purposes is referred to.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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|                  |           |            |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
| "ICONIUM"        | ... About | Oct. 22nd. |
| "SEATTLE SPIRIT" | ... About | Oct. 25th  |
| "WHEATLAND"      | ... About | Nov. 1st.  |
| "ENDICOTT"       | ... About | Nov. 3th.  |
| "CREVECOEUR"     | ... About | Dec. 20th. |

For PORTLAND direct.

|            |           |            |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| "HARTLAND" | ... About | Nov. 14th  |
| "NISHMAHA" | ... About | Nov. 30th. |
| "MONTAGUE" | ... About | Dec. 15th. |

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

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and the report goes on to say that it was decided to place on the market clothing of standard quality and fixed prices. Already about £15,000,000 worth, comprising over 9,000,000 yards of standard cloth and over 2,000,000lb. weight of hosiery and 1,000,000 blankets, have been manufactured, and 1,000,000 yards of flannel is being put on the market per month.

In dealing with the finance of the war, the report shows the important part played by War Savings Certificates. On the subjects of pensions and resettlement, it is explained that the financial effect of the new pension warrants of 1918 and of changes in the regulations are represented by an increase of over £3,500,000 in the estimated expenditure upon disability pensions and the medical treatment and vocational training of disabled men for the year ended March 31st, 1919, the total cost for the year now being placed at over £47,500,000.

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S.S. "PRINZESSIN"

will be despatched from Hongkong on or about OCTOBER 21st.

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or to Riss & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                            | Steamer    | To Sail              |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI                       | "SHANTUNG" | On 7th Oct. Noon.    |
| SWATOW and BANGKOK             | "KANGHOU"  | On 8th Oct. 9 A.M.   |
| SHANGHAI                       | "KANGHOU"  | On 9th Oct. Noon.    |
| HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HONGKONG  | "KANGHOU"  | On 10th Oct. 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN          | "TEAN"     | On 11th Oct. 4 P.M.  |
| WUHAIR, CHANG, N'CHOW and T'AI | "HUICHOW"  | On 14th Oct. 3 P.M.  |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

|              |                     |         |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| "HAIHONG"    | Capt. J. W. Evans   | TUESDAY | 7th Oct. at 1 P.M.  |
| "HAIHONG"    | Capt. J. H. Stewart | FRIDAY  | 10th Oct. at 1 P.M. |
| "QUINNEBAUG" | Capt. J. H. Stewart | TUESDAY | 14th Oct. at Noon.  |

\* Calling at Swatow Passengers Only.

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| S.S. "EQUADOR"   | Oct. 8th, 1919. |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA"  | Nov. 5th, 1919. |
| S.S. "VENEZUELA" | Dec. 2nd, 1919. |

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

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SAILINGS FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamer    | Leave Hongkong about | Due at Marseilles about | Due at London about |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| PRINCESSIN | 31st October         | 3rd Nov.                | 1st Dec.            |
| NOVARA     | 1st November         | 3rd Dec.                | 17th Jan.           |

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Due Bombay about |
|---------|----------------------|------------------|
| DUNERA  | 1st Nov.             | 29th Nov.        |

FOR

## CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS &amp; RANGOON.

| SS. | Leave Hongkong (about) | Due Calcutta about |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------|
|-----|------------------------|--------------------|

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| SS.           | Leave Hongkong about | Due Yokohama about   |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| GREGORY APCAR | 19th Oct.            | 23rd Oct. (Kobe)     |
| DUNERA        | 24th Oct.            | 29th Oct. (Shanghai) |
| NOVARA        | 7th Nov.             | 1st Nov.             |

Tickets interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Eccles, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

|                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| KATORI MARU                 | Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m. |
| SUWA MARU (omitting Manila) | Saturday, 1st Nov. at 11 a.m. |

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

|                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| SHIDZU KA MARU | Friday, 17th Oct. at Noon. |
|----------------|----------------------------|

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

|            |                                 |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| NIKKO MARU | Wednesday, 22nd Oct. at 11 a.m. |
| AKI MARU   | Wednesday, 19th November.       |

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

|              |                        |
|--------------|------------------------|
| SHINRYU MARU | Tuesday, 31st October. |
| TENSHIN MARU | End of October.        |

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| KANAGAWA MARU | End of October. |
|---------------|-----------------|

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

|            |                                |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| AKI MARU   | Saturday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m. |
| TANGO MARU | Saturday, 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m. |

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

|                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| AKITA MARU                      | Thursday, 9th October.         |
| NAGATO MARU (omitting Shanghai) | Saturday, 11th October.        |
| TAMBA MARU                      | Saturday, 19th Oct. at 11 a.m. |

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam etc.)

|                                           |                        |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) | Thursday, 9th October. |
| DELAGO MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) | Middle of October.     |
| TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)     | End of October.        |

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

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VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

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| Steamers     | Tons   | Leave Hongkong         |
|--------------|--------|------------------------|
| SHINYO MARU  | 22,000 | Oct. 23th.             |
| PERSIA MARU  | 9,000  | Nov. 14th.             |
| KORFA MARU   | 20,000 | Nov. 26th.             |
| SIBERIA MARU | 20,000 | Nov. 28th. (from Kobe) |
| NIPPON MARU  | 11,000 | Dec. 6th.              |
| TENYO MARU   | 22,000 | Dec. 18th.             |

\* omitting Shanghai

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THENCE "BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamers   | Tons   | Leave Hongkong  |
|------------|--------|-----------------|
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 | Nov. 4th.       |
| KIYO MARU  | 17,300 | Jan. 9th, 1920. |

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                                                     | "SPHINX" 20,000        | On or about 26th Oct. |
|                                                                               | "ANDRE LERON" 20,000   | On or about 10th Nov. |
| MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID | "PAUL LECAT" 10,000    | On or about 2nd Nov.  |

MARSEILLE via SAIGON & PORTS "BATAVIA" 20,000 On or about 10th Oct.

SHANGHAI via "SCHARNHORST" On or about 30th Nov.

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"SEATTLE MARU" Middle of November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" Beginning October

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Wednesday, 15th October. Thursday, 13th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"INDO MARU" Tuesday, 14th October.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

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For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 10 a.m.

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